

# TAKEN FOR U-BOAT, SUBMARINE CHASER SUNK BY STEAMER

Seventeen of Crew Missing and Number of Survivors Wounded.

## DESTROYER PICKS UP MEN THROWN IN WATER

Tragedy Off Fire Island—Attacking Vessel Gets Away in Darkness, But Is Identified Later.

American submarine chaser No. 209, operating out of Philadelphia, was mistaken for a submarine by a merchant steamer off Fire Island, N. Y., early this morning and sent to the bottom.

Seventeen members of her crew, including the commander and the executive officer, are missing.

The chaser was manned by naval reserves. Eight of the survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at New York. One has been landed at Lewes, Del.

The merchant ship was the American steamer Felix Taussig. In the darkness the chaser was mistaken for a submarine and sent to the bottom.

### Wounded Survivors.

Of the survivors landed, the following were wounded: Thomas Harran, chief boatswain's mate; Claude Wild, machinist's mate; Clarence S. Evans, machinist's mate, and R. A. Corcoran, quartermaster. Unwounded survivors are: Elmer Gleason, machinist's mate; Elmer S. Kirby, electrician; Claude Kalney, quartermaster; Charles N. Thomas, seaman, and George B. Weiland, gunner's mate.

Vessels are searching the vicinity with hope that other survivors may still be afloat.

# FRENCH CAPTURE HUN WHO SANK LUSITANIA

PARIS, August 27.—Lieut. Schwieger, the man who sank the Lusitania, has been captured by a French patrol boat in the Mediterranean, according to the Journal. A large submarine, of which he was second in command, had just torpedoed a British steamer between Malta and Sicily. The German was waiting to see the vessel sink, when two French patrol boats emerged from the sea and sank the U-boat. Of the crew of seventy-five only one officer and four men were rescued by the patrol boats.

### Tries to Throw Papers Away.

While being taken to Toulon the officer appeared ill at ease. When he thought no one was looking he tried to throw some papers overboard, but a sailor seized his arm. He refused to answer questions, but an examination of the papers explained his anxiety. The Journal asks if the man who committed "the most vile, most heinous and most cowardly act in the annals of war," is merely to be sent to a prison camp.

### Germans Believe Him Dead.

A dispatch from Toulon last Friday which described the sinking of a German submarine in the Mediterranean by patrol boats, added that the mate of the submarine attempted to commit suicide when brought on board a rescue ship. The man appeared to be used and was reported to have declared that the lost U-boat had torpedoed the Lusitania.

The German admiral, according to advices from London, August 10, has admitted that Lieut. Schwieger was killed when the submarine was struck by a mine in the North Sea. The dispatch said that his death occurred in September, 1916.

# THOUSANDS INJURED IN JAPAN RICE RIOTS

TOKIO, Wednesday, August 21.—Emperor Yoshihito today summoned governmental officials to the palace to hear their reports on the rice riots which now have virtually ceased. Unrest continues, however, in a few districts where considerable damage has been done and a number of rioters killed. The newspapers of Osaka estimate that 2,000 rioters and 182 policemen and four soldiers were injured in the Osaka prefecture. Five thousand persons were arrested. An official statement issued by the minister of the interior attributes the disturbances to the anger of the people against the extravagance of the newly rich.

# WORK-OR-FIGHT RULE ACCEPTED BY SENATE

The work or fight amendment, written in the new man-power bill by the Senate military committee, was approved by the Senate today by a vote of 40 to 29, with an amendment providing that it shall not apply to strikers who return to work and submit their demands to the War Labor Board.

The vote on a motion of Senator McKellar of Tennessee to strike out the clause after the modification, proposed by Senator Cummins of Iowa, had been adopted 73 to 45.

# BOYS, 18, GROUPED TO MAKE CLASS, 36-45 MEN

Plan Is to Draft All Between Ages 19 and 36 First.

ANOTHER CLASS, 32 TO 36

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the man-power bill is expected to pass the Senate as it did the House without any provision to postpone the call for eighteen-year-olds until the classes of older-registrants have been exhausted, it is the intention of the War Department to defer summoning the younger men just the same. This would seem at first glance to be an inconsistency, for it has been virtually at the request of the executive branch of the government that the leaders in charge of the legislation have pressed for the passage of the bill without any amendment specifying the age of the first class. But the War Department is at one with the desire of Congress as well as the country that the call for younger troops be made only after the numbers of older men have been exhausted.

### Put Drafted Men Into Groups.

So the provost marshal general is prepared, as soon as he has the authority of Congress, to instruct his district and local boards to handle the questionnaires with the men of eighteen to twenty, from thirty-six to forty-five in one class and the registrants from nineteen to twenty-five in another. The plan is to divide the group of eighteen-year-olds and men beyond thirty-six. They will be classified a

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### 19 to 36 Men Come First.

It simply will establish an order of liability and as soon as the men between nineteen and thirty-six have all been called, which may be in six months and may be in a year, the demand for the other set of registrants will begin. By having specific law to govern the order of the call, the War Department would be able to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of the War Department, and the men of eighteen and nineteen would be called as they arise. The plan has its advantages also in enabling the selective service year of office to be run smoothly by dividing into two classes the immense number of new registrants, so that the call must be sent to each group.

### Want 18-Year-Olds in School.

It is hoped that many of the boys now eighteen years old will be able to pursue their course in the schools and colleges and plans to that end are already being worked out in co-operation with the country's educational institutions. Some of them may be kept even longer in school, and the War Department is planning to let them have special training to fit themselves for the many kinds of specialized work which is desired. The War Department is planning to let them have special training to fit themselves for the many kinds of specialized work which is desired. The War Department is planning to let them have special training to fit themselves for the many kinds of specialized work which is desired.

### Unmarried Men to Make Army.

So far as can be judged at the present time, the unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will give America the Army she is planning to use to attain victory. This means that the new registrants, both those in the eighteen-year-old and thirty-two to thirty-six age classes, and the unmarried men between thirty-six and forty-five, will be summoned to the colors before there is any other of the men in classes 2, 3, 4 or 5. Thus the eighteen-year-old boy will go to war before the twenty-six or twenty-seven-year-old men who are married or who have been deferred for industrial reasons.

### Deferred Classes Not Exempt.

When, however, all the unmarried men and those in class 1 of all ages have gone to the front, the additional man-power will have to come from the deferred classes. Many men have regarded a deferred classification as an absolute exemption. It is not only an order of liability and it has taken on the meaning of exemption only because most men have imagined that the war could be won before any necessity would arise to call the registrants in the deferred classes. Nobody, however, can absolutely guarantee the hour of victory or the season when calls for man-power can be comfortably stopped.

### Whether or not there will be an order of liability established so that men between twenty-one and thirty-five now in the deferred classes will be called before the registrants above these ages of the same industrial status or with the same kind of dependency claims has not been determined. For the present our man-power needs do not contemplate anything so far-reaching, but official Washington hopes and expects that the men already at the front or in training and those who are to register September 5 the allies can win the war.

### TO MAKE CLASS, 36-45 MEN

Washington, With New Hampshire and the Whole Nation, Mourns the Loss of an Able, Faithful Public Servant.

# CONGRESS AND CAPITAL

THEODORE W. NOYES. (Editorial Correspondence of The Star.)

The District of Columbia grieved as sincerely over the death of Senator Gallinger as the state of New Hampshire. The people of Washington quickly and heartily rendered their tribute of honor to the memory of the man and statesman. Neither the people of New Hampshire nor of the nation felt and showed for his greater esteem and affectionate regard.

What, because as a national legislator he was faithful not only to his nation and to his state but to his Washington constituency, to the Capital community, to the people of what is left of the "Ten Miles Square," one of whose municipal, state and national legislators the constitution of the United States had made him.



GETTING WISE.

# WHOLE GERMAN RESISTANCE CRACKING AT VITAL POINTS

Allies' Attacks on Flanks Forcing Disorderly Retreat Opens Possibility of Real Disaster for Enemy.

BY FRANK H. SIMMONS.

There is no mistaking the fact that the whole German resistance at critical points shows signs of cracking, and I am informed from Paris that there is a very general belief in that city that the Hindenburg line will be in allied hands by October 1. This is obviously extreme optimism, but it is an interesting confirmation in the message Clemenceau has just addressed to the general councils of France. The German is still fighting bravely and with skill and determination, but the hopeful and significant thing is that despite his colossal efforts he is being defeated heavily and continuously.

### Runs Occupy 20-Mile Bulge.

As it now stands the Germans occupy a great bulge from Croisilles to the edge of Coucy-le-Chateau—a bulge which at points is twenty miles deep between the present front and the Hindenburg line. But at the two extremities the successful pushes of Byng and Mangin have almost reached that line. In the long stretch between these two points the German lines have been shattered and are being driven back.

### Involved in Controversy.

It was also said that Mr. Page was involved in a controversy with other American diplomats in Europe, that this proved to be untrue. Since the outbreak of the war Mr. Page has been active in conferences with governmental officials of the allies, has been at sessions of the inter-allied council and has visited a number of the entente nations on missions of importance. In this connection Mr. Page was ill and was going on a vacation. Where he went was never made public, but on July 18 it was announced that he had resumed his work at London and had fully recovered from his indisposition.

### NEW FISHING SCHOONER RUSH IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT. August 27.—The new American fishing schooner Rush of Boston was sunk yesterday morning by an enemy submarine while on the fishing grounds off this coast.

### Not Imitating Hindenburg.

Ludendorff's situation is not yet desperate. It is becoming exceedingly perilous. Naturally the enemy is unwilling to imitate Hindenburg's method and make a swift retreat to the line on which the old marshal stood.

### STRANGULATION OF FOE ARMIES IN PROSPECT

PARIS, August 27 (by the Canadian Press).—All the French military critics pay a tribute to the great value of the present British operations, especially in its pinning down of huge enemy forces. They point out that Bapaume could have been taken two days ago, but that the British preferred to maneuver the Germans out of it.

### FOE USING TROOPS RELEASED IN RUSSIA

By the Associated Press. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, August 25.—German soldiers released from captivity in Russia have begun to arrive on the western front. It has been learned from prisoners captured in recent battles.

### DISPATCH BOAT SINKS U-BOAT OFF BRITANNY

PARIS, August 26 (Havas).—The dispatch boat Oise has been cited in an army order for having sunk an enemy submarine August 5 off the coast of Brittany.

### TITLE OF HERO EARNED BY DEEDS AT THE FRONT

When the first call to war came in the United States in 1917 the men who hurried forward to enlist were called "heroes." Naturally the name was applied simply because of the pride that a nation takes in the man who hastens to volunteer. However, one instance has just come to light testifying to the fact that these volunteers were heroes in action as well as intent.

### New French Naval Attacks.

PARIS, August 27 (Havas).—Capt. Valmeunier of Saint-Sauveur has been named naval attaché at Washington, succeeding Commander de Baudouin.

# BRITISH AT BAPAUME; GAIN EVERYWHERE; 21,000 HUN CAPTIVES

Smashing Advance Continues Unabated on Both Sides of the Somme.

# FRENCH ALSO STRIKING AHEAD AFTER BREAKING FOE ASSAULTS

By the Associated Press.

Smashing through the German lines in the battlefield of northern Picardy British troops have reached the western and northern outskirts of Bapaume, the town which has been considered the keystone of the enemy lines in that sector of the front.

The official statement issued at London today shows slow but continued progress in almost every part of the line from Croisilles, far to the north, to well below the Somme river.

The British are advancing toward Beugnot, two and a half miles northeast of Bapaume. Nearer the Somme river they have moved eastward along the difficult ground that borders that stream. They are reported east of Suzanne, which is situated on the northern bank of the river, and are closing in on Dompiere, which may be the pivot of the German lines south of the Somme in the direction of Chaules.

French troops are once more advancing near Roye, the official statement issued at Paris telling of successes near St. Mard, about a mile southwest of Roye. Heavy German counter attacks were repulsed in this region.

### Repulse Hun Counter Attacks.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French have repulsed German counter attacks and have advanced their line about three-quarters of a mile in the district east of Bagnaux. This advance should bring Gen. Mangin's armies nearly north of the town of Juvigny, which appears to be important from a defensive point of view.

### Penetrate Hindenburg Line at Point East of Heninel

By the Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 27 (i. a. m.).—The Hindenburg line has been penetrated by the British troops at a point east of Heninel.

Troops of Field Marshal Haig today are advancing astride the River Scarpe and are pushing forward to the south of Bapaume. Elsewhere along the British front their progress also continues.

There has been heavy fighting at Longueval and on the adjacent ground, where the Germans launched a heavy counter attack with fresh forces brought up especially for the purpose from Sedan.

### Are Moving Slower.

The British advance gives evidence of temporarily slowing up at various points. Here they are being held by comparatively slow movements must be expected during the course of a battle such as this, for the British have now been engaged in hard and continuous open fighting without rest.

### Towns Taken Yesterday.

LONDON, August 26.—Suzanne and Cappy, towns north and south of the Somme, respectively, were captured today by Field Marshal Haig's forces, according to reports received here this evening from the British battle line. The British also took Avesnes-le-Bas, a suburb of the town of Bapaume. British troops today also captured the town of St. Leger.

### British at Edge of Bapaume; 21,000 Prisoners Are Bagged

By the Associated Press. LONDON, August 27.—British forces in the great battle in northern Picardy are making progress toward the village of Beaugnot, two and a half miles northeast of Bapaume, according to the war office today.

Since last Wednesday the British have taken 21,000 prisoners, the statement says.

British forces are established in the northern outskirts of Bapaume, according to the official statement issued at London today.

The British have pushed through the town of Montauban, three miles north of the Somme, and capturing the town of Chaules, the centers of the German line.

Australian forces have made substantial progress toward Dompiere, south of the Somme, and east of Suzanne, north of the river, the statement adds.

North of the Scarpe river Scottish troops renewed their attack against the German line, and have advanced toward Plouvin, the statement says.

# French Halt Foe Attacks and Gain Southwest of Roye

By the Associated Press. PARIS, August 27.—French troops advanced this morning in the region of St. Mard, southwest of Roye, after having repulsed a number of enemy counter attacks in that sector, according to the official statement issued at the war office today. They have captured 1,100 prisoners, including two battalion commanders, the statement says.

East of Bagnaux, north of the Aisne, the French have advanced their line about three quarters of a mile, the statement says. German counter attacks were repulsed in this region.

PARIS, August 27 (Havas).—In their advance in the region of Monchy-lez-Reims, British troops have captured more than 2,000 prisoners, the newspapers here say.

On a front of six miles south of the Scarpe, the British advanced to a maximum depth of two and a half miles. Important gains were made around Bapaume and Croisilles, the centers of enemy resistance between the Aisne and the Scarpe.

The newspapers do not believe that the Germans will be able to hold out in Roye much longer, notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices they have made in attempts to hold that town.